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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended by adding to subsection (c) there-
5 of the following new paragraph:

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7 on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allot-
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11 in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm
12 acreage allotment.”

84TH CONGRESS
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By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas

FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 16, 1955
March 15, 1955
84th-1st, No. 46

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House discussed CCC fungible goods claims bill. House passed bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas. House committee ordered reported bills to include onions in CEA, reapportion rice acreage allotments, and increase tobacco allotments. Senate passed tax bill after eliminating \$20 tax credit. Rep. Dawson (Ill.) introduced bill to increase per diem allowance.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would correct an error in the printing of the bill. (pp. 2491-2505.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955 (H. Rept. 207) (pp. 2470, 2516). See end of Digest for provisions of this bill.

- ~~2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; RICE; TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; H. R. 4356, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history; H. R. 4756, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding establishment of State and farm acreage allotments; and H. R. 4757, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding proof of tobacco disposition reports (p. D202).~~

3. CCC CLAIMS. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Majority Leader McCormack, H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 2473-5).
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2471). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (pp. 2470-1).
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (p. 2475).
7. MINERALS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; and H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 2471-3).
8. MONOPOLIES. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Rep. Patman, H.R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (p. 2472).
The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee adopted amendments to H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws; and ordered a clean bill to be introduced and reported to the House (P. D203).
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Williams, N. J., and others discussed basic principles and objectives of the technical assistance program, and urged provisions be made for this program on the "basis of a longer term than just year to year" (pp. 2510-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a proposed bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests; to Public Works Committee.
11. DAIRY PRODUCTS; MARKETING; STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. Received various State resolutions, etc., urging Congress "to further develop requirements for interstate transportation of dairy products and to eliminate artificial trade barriers" and favoring Alaska-Hawaii statehood and the Colo. reclamation project (p. 2517).
12. RUBBER. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee opposing proposed sale of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 2505-9).

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY AMENDMENTS

MARCH 16, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4356]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to remedy an existing deficiency in the rice acreage allotment and marketing quota law so as to permit an equitable division of rice production "history" where two or more producers combine their acreage allotments for production on a single farm.

Because of crop rotation practices peculiar to the production of rice, the law permits allocation of acreage to "producers," instead of to "farms," and several States make their allotments on this basis. In those States it is not unusual for two or more producers to combine their allotments for production of a crop on a single farm.

Under the Department of Agriculture's interpretation of the existing law, where two or more producers combine their acreage allotments on a single farm, the "history" of that year's crop is divided among them on the basis of their share in the crop, rather than on the basis of their contribution to the farm acreage allotment. Since each producer's share in the crop may have no direct relationship to the acreage allotment he contributed, this amendment to the law will permit the more equitable and realistic procedure of dividing the history on the basis of the acreage allotment contributed, rather than on that of the share in the crop.

A formal report on the bill had not been received from the Department of Agriculture at the time of the filing of this report but the measure was drafted with the assistance of Department officials

familiar with the rice program and the committee has been advised informally that the Department's report will be favorable.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

PART V—MARKETING QUOTAS—RICE

* * * * *

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 353. * * *

(c) * * *

In determining the past production of rice by producers on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1956 and subsequent crops, the acreage of rice on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm acreage allotment.

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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

[Report No. 223]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 16, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

[Report No. 223]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas

FEBRUARY 24, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 16, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
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March 18, 1955
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HIGHLIGHTS: See last page of digest.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955. Agreed, 174-107, to an amendment by Rep. Preston to provide \$4,000,000 for contributions to the UN expanded program of technical assistance. Rejected, 52-74, an amendment to this amendment, by Rep. Phillips, to reduce this amount to \$2,500,000 and make all of it available to FAO. Also agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber to provide for the transfer of these funds from the appropriation contained in Public Law 778, 83rd Congress, for assistance authorized by sec. 121 of Public Law 665, 83rd Congress. A similar provision had previously been deleted on a point of order made by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (pp. 2620-38). Rep. Hill commended the wind-erosion control item (p. 2634).

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5046, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, 1956 (H. Rept. 228) (pp. 2619, 2643).

2. RICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; and H. R. 4356, to divide the 1956 and subsequent rice acreage allotments on a farm in accordance with previous acreage allotment. (p. 2642).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4647, to increase the State rice acreage allotments for 1955 by 5% (H. Rept. 237) (p. 2643).

3. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4951, to redetermine the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year (H. Rept. 238) (p. 2643).

4. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted and commended Henry S. Woodbridge's (American Optical Co.) statement urging amendment of H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill, so as to preserve skills "essential to our national security" (p. 2638).
5. ROADS; STATEHOOD. Received a resolution and several petitions supporting the position of the American Association of State Highway Officials relating to the proposed Federal-aid highway program and urging Alaska-Hawaii statehood (p. 2644).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments and Labor-HEW appropriation bill; Tues. and Wed., resolutions disapproving sale of certain rubber plants and bill to reestablish 90% price supports on basic commodities; and Thurs., Fri., and Sat., Interior appropriation bill and bill to increase penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act (pp. 2628-9).

SENATE

7. VIRGIN ISLANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1166, to restore authority on imports of live-stock and poultry into the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 114); and S. 1167, to permit ACP payments to persons who carry out conservation practices on Federal noncropland which directly benefit nearby or adjoining private lands (S. Rept. 115)(p. 2651).
8. COTTON ALLOTMENTS. Made H. R. 3952, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide for an increase in the 1955 national cotton acreage allotment of approximately 258,000 acres, its unfinished business (p. 2715).
9. REORGANIZATION. Further insisted upon its amendments to H. R. 2576, to continue the Reorganization Act of 1949 (p. 2645). (House conferees have been appointed, but Senate conferees have not.)
10. NOMINATION of Joseph Campbell to be Comptroller General was confirmed (pp. 2669-83, 2791-2).
11. PERSONNEL, EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd inserted an additional report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment and pay in the executive branch during Jan. 1955 (pp. 2651-5).
Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sens. Bricker, Butler, Humphrey, Ives, Jackson, Lehman, McNamara, Pastore, Potter, and Kuchel) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them to S. 67, to increase the pay of Federal employees (p. 2662).
Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended former Sen. Harry Cains's recent address criticizing the Federal employees security program and favoring "a commission of outstanding citizens to concern itself basically with policy questions relating to internal security" (pp. 2683-91).
12. MONOPOLIES. Agreed to S. Res. 61, authorizing expenditure of \$200,000 by the Judiciary Committee for a study of the antitrust laws of the U. S. and their administration, interpretation, and effect, after adoption of a Sen. Ellender amendment to reduce the authorized expenditure from \$250,000 to 200,000 (pp. 2702-3, 2707-8).

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

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2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
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4 as amended, is amended by adding to subsection (c) there-
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9 on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments
10 were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon

1 in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm
2 acreage allotment."

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4356

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1935

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

from Massachusetts has referred to suspensions and to closed rules. Those of us who have been here through the years know that sometimes we have closed rules and many times we have suspensions. Without going into reasons why, certainly not at this time, the gentleman from Massachusetts knows as well as I do why many bills are brought here under suspension of the rules. Here is a situation where a bill has been reported, as I understand it, from the committee that has had the matter under consideration for months and months by a vote of 16 to 7. I think it is liberal treatment of the employees. I think it should also be understood that before suspension of the rules can be had, a request must come from the chairman of the committee who in this instance is the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] to the Speaker of the House before suspension can be had.

Now, I assume that is what has been done on this occasion. I think it is fair also for me to say at this juncture that this bill, if it is passed as it is written here, can go on and become law, and that certainly is something that we ought to be interested in, all of us. So, as far as the procedure is concerned, there is nothing irregular about it. Bills of this sort have come up under suspension of the rules before and will come up under suspension of the rules hereafter, as do many other bills, from the Committee on Veterans' Administration, for instance, and even another bill is to be called under suspension of the rules on Monday next.

Mr. LESINSKI. May I say to the gentleman if you had a lot of fourth class post offices in your district and they were to be closed, say, by intimidation, it is rather difficult for you to keep an open mind.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. I would like to call the attention of the Members to the fact that we have during this session of Congress acted on two salary bills permitting ample time for the Members of this body to debate them. One of them was our own bill. The other was a salary bill for the military. Now we have another salary proposal dealing with another group of Federal employees. I can see no valid reason why their case must be considered under gag procedures unless there is a fear that, if permitted to work its will, the House would go beyond what the Postmaster General has laid down as an absolutely rigidly imposed ceiling. I am not willing to abdicate my privileges and my responsibilities as a Member of this House to any member of the Cabinet. That is a decision which I should decide on the merits and I should decide it after being thoroughly familiar with all of the facts.

Now, as to the question raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DRES], this bill needs to be perfected before it goes to conference. The other body has reported a bill and will probably pass a bill which contains not a single provision relating to classification. If we are going to have proper classification, then we

have the responsibility here in this House to send to conference a bill which is a proper classification act. The matter of salary can be compromised in conference, and I hope that it will be, and I think it is possible, if we take this matter under debate and consider just a few rather important amendments, that we can perfect it to the point where, in conference, a reasonable compromise can be arrived at which all of us can subscribe to.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I can understand why every Member of this House or most every Member will at times be in favor of a closed rule, but I can see no justification at this time for suspension of the rules on an important bill like this. A lot has been said about the salary increase, but there is a whole lot more involved in this legislation than the proposal to increase salaries. I refer to what has been called reclassification. Many of us are very much concerned about this reclassification feature. A lot has been said about the crying need for reclassification, but I wonder how many Members know what this reclassification bill does. It seems to me that there should be an opportunity to discuss it fully and put into the record the pros and cons on this important question of reclassification. For that reason, I think it is important that enough Members be present on Monday to defeat the effort to suspend the rules.

The Post Office Department has been very effective in its propaganda campaign for reclassification. In fact, the Department has a propaganda agency which surpasses anything I have ever seen in any government department. I recall some of the harsh criticism that was leveled at heads of some of the agencies during the Truman administration, who were charged with trying to influence legislation. Such charges were even made when the Social Security Administration sent out pamphlets explaining the provisions of the social-security law. Now the critics are strangely silent as hundreds of press releases pour out of the Post Office Department to sell a questionable reclassification bill and to increase first-class postage rates.

Unless one is familiar with both sides of this important reclassification issue, the propaganda from the Department could be most convincing.

A sound reclassification bill should start out by setting a maximum pay and a minimum to make possible the kind of livelihood to which every American citizen is justly entitled. Once the proper minimums and maximums are agreed upon we are in a position to arrive at the proper evaluation of jobs. That has not been done in this bill.

This bill, if passed, will result in greater confusion, more discontent and falling morale in the postal service. The power it places in the hands of the Postmaster General, if used for ulterior purposes could result in serious consequences to postal employees and the postal service. Perhaps the present head of the Depart-

ment has no such plan, but the power is there if this bill is enacted. It can be used at any time any Postmaster General wishes to use it.

There are some who may question the right of postal employees to belong to labor organizations. Others may question the right of Federal-employee organizations to press Members of Congress for support of legislation in which they are interested.

Leaders of employee organizations fear that such an attitude is held by some administration leaders.

They are justly concerned about some of the provisions in this bill. Some postal employees from my district have bluntly told me that they would rather have no pay increase than one that carries with it some of the reclassification provisions.

It matters little what kind of a pay bill is passed if postal employees will be put into a position where they can be demoted or promoted at will. They lose all if in order to be secure in their jobs they are forced to conform to the thinking and philosophy of those who control the Post Office Department.

Some of us on the committee had grave misgivings about this bill, but we were willing to compromise in an effort to have some kind of legislation enacted which would give the Department more freedom in dealing with personnel problems and at the same time provide for an adequate pay increase for postal workers. Amendments have been made in committee which resulted in substantial improvement in the legislation as first proposed. But there needs to be opportunity to make further changes which many of us believe are very important.

In the present bill some top bracket employees will receive increases of \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year. In the lower brackets, where the need is greatest, increases will amount to only \$210 a year.

Such a proposal reflects the same kind of economic thinking and philosophy as the trickle-down theory on taxes and other important legislation.

In my opinion, a vote to suspend the rules is a vote for a proposal which can lead only to greater confusion and dissatisfaction in the postal service. Every Member who wants to be fair with the efficient and faithful employees in the postal service and who is concerned about employee morale should vote against suspension when the opportunity comes next Monday.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am a man with a simple mind. I know little and understand less of the legislative ambushes that smart men devise for thwarting the will of the majority. I do know that the postal workers of the United States are underpaid. I do know that the wives and the children of these underpaid postal workers are paying the price of administrative frills and administrative stubbornness. I do know that in the 83d Congress we in this House were given an ultimatum that we would

have to take the barbarously unfair bill of the administration or get no bill at all to help these humble postal workers.

I know that we stood firm, and finally the majority of the membership of this House won the day and we passed a bill giving the postal workers a long overdue pay increase. The will of the Postmaster General was of stronger influence with the President of the United States than the voice of the Congress and the President of the United States vetoed the bill. In November the people took matters in their own hands and returned a Democratic Congress.

I am not saying that the mistreatment of the little people who do the underpaid jobs in the Post Office Department was the sole reason why the people sent to Washington a Democratic Congress. I do say it was a factor in the election because the majority of the American people, I am happy to say, are little people. By little people I mean men and women who do well and faithfully their jobs, smilingly trodding the routine of daily toil and wishing in return only the opportunity properly to take care of their families. The great majority of the Members of the House in their hearts sympathize with and want to do the right and decent thing for the little men and women of America.

As I understand it, on Monday next there will be a resort to legislative ambushing to prevent the doing of the decent thing by the postal workers. The challenge to every Member of this House who wants to do the decent thing by the postal workers is to be on this floor on Monday and remain here, untimidated by partisan pressures or by the dictatorial commands from any source, until the battle has been won.

Mr. LESINSKI. I concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] has expired.

TO AMEND THE RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Agriculture I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I should like to hear a brief explanation of the bill by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the author of the bill, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], is present and I should like to yield to him to make a brief explanation.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to do the same thing for the

rice producer as is now done under the statutes for wheat, for peanuts, and for cotton. It would permit the rice farmer to release to the county committee the whole or a part of his allotment that he did not want to plant and have it reallocated in that same county. By releasing, or voluntarily surrendering, this acreage such rice farmer does not lose his acreage history. This legislation would provide some additional acreage to producers who have suffered hardship as a result of the large national reduction of 24.7 percent in the 1955 allotments. It keeps the acreage in the county where the history was earned in those instances in which a farmer did not wish to plant the particular land and voluntarily surrendered the allotment to be reallocated to other growers.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMPSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended, effective beginning with the 1955 crop of rice, by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) Any part of the farm rice acreage allotment on which rice will not be planted and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotment to such farm and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county receiving allotments in amounts determined by the county committee to be fair and reasonable on the basis of the past production of rice by the producers on the farm or the past production of rice on the farm, as the case may be; acreage allotments previously established for the farm or for the producers on the farm, as the case may be; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. Any allotment surrendered under this provision shall be regarded for the purposes of subsection (b) of this section as having been planted on the farm from which surrendered, except that this shall not operate to make the farm from which the allotment was surrendered eligible for an allotment as having rice planted thereon, or to make any producer thereon eligible for an allotment as having produced rice, during the 5-year base period."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. GATHINGS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. HAGEN'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief explanation of this bill?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in some of our rice producing States, the allotment of acreage is given to the individual farmer rather than to the landowner. It is customary procedure to farm on shares. A man with an allotment will go to a landowner and say, "I want to come in and farm on your property and we will split 50-50." That farmer may have the entire allotment and the landowner no allotment. Under the present law, at the end of the season, the history of that acreage is split 50-50 between the farmer and the landowner, something which will entirely disrupt the industry in those States in which the acreage and the history customarily goes with the farmer.

This bill was approved and written in the Department of Agriculture, as was the one we have just passed, H. R. 2839.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding to subsection (c) thereof the following new paragraph:

"In determining the past production of rice by producers on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1956 and subsequent crops, the acreage of rice on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm acreage allotment."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ARENDS and to include an editorial.

Mr. REES of Kansas.

Mr. MERROW and to include a resolution passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Mr. WHARTON and to include an editorial.

Mr. SPENCE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RILEY.

Mr. QUIGLEY in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REUSS in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HEBERT (at the request of Mr. TEAGUE of Texas) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

RICE ACREAGE HISTORY

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955.—Ordered to be printed

MR. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4356]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

Rice acreage allotments may be allocated under present law to "producers" instead of to "farms" and several States use this system. Often two rice producers will combine their allotments and produce their crops on a single farm. In computing the history for future acreage allotments, such rice producers are given credit equal to their share of the crop rather than on the basis of their contribution to the acreage planted. H. R. 4356 would provide that such history be computed on the basis of the acreage allotment contributed, thereby eliminating inequalities resulting from the present system.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture and a report from the Department of Agriculture on the bill are attached.

[H. Rept. No. 223, 84th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to remedy an existing deficiency in the rice acreage allotment and marketing quota law so as to permit an equitable division of rice production "history" where two or more producers combine their acreage allotments for production on a single farm.

Because of crop rotation practices peculiar to the production of rice, the law permits allocation of acreage to "producers," instead of to "farms," and several States make their allotments on this basis. In those States it is not unusual for two or more producers to combine their allotments for production of a crop on a single farm.

Under the Department of Agriculture's interpretation of the existing law, where two or more producers combine their acreage allotments on a single farm, the "history" of that year's crop is divided among them on the basis of their share in the crop, rather than on the basis of their contribution to the farm acreage allotment. Since each producer's share in the crop may have no direct relationship to the acreage allotment he contributed, this amendment to the law will permit the more equitable and realistic procedure of dividing the history on the basis of the acreage allotment contributed, rather than on that of the share in the crop.

A formal report on the bill had not been received from the Department of Agriculture at the time of the filing of this report but the measure was drafted with the assistance of Department officials familiar with the rice program and the committee has been advised informally that the Department's report will be favorable.

MARCH 18, 1955.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of March 3, 1955, for a report on H. R. 4356, amending the rice-acreage allotment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The bill amends section 353 of the act to provide in States where rice-acreage allotments for the 1956 and subsequent crops are determined on a producer basis, that the acreage of rice on the farm for any year of the applicable base period for which farm-acreage allotments were in effect be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm-acreage allotment. The provisions of the bill would change the method required by present legislation to be followed in dividing the acreage of rice on the farm among producers thereon for the years of the base period in which allotments were in effect. Under present legislative provisions the acreage of rice on the farm for all years of the base period must be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they shared in the rice produced on the farm.

We favor enactment of this bill.

The purpose of the bill is to satisfy the desires of a majority of rice producers in Texas and California who insist that such legislation is necessary to prevent farm owners from forcing share tenants to contribute rice history to the farm allotment out of proportion to their share in the rice crop to be produced on the farm. While it is recognized that the legislation as proposed would tend to freeze production of rice to its current pattern, we believe that this objectionable feature would be more than offset by the benefits which would accrue to share tenants from the resulting more equitable apportionment of allotments.

Additional administrative expenses would not be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this bill.

In view of the subsequent request, we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relation of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

PART V—MARKETING QUOTAS—RICE

* * * * *

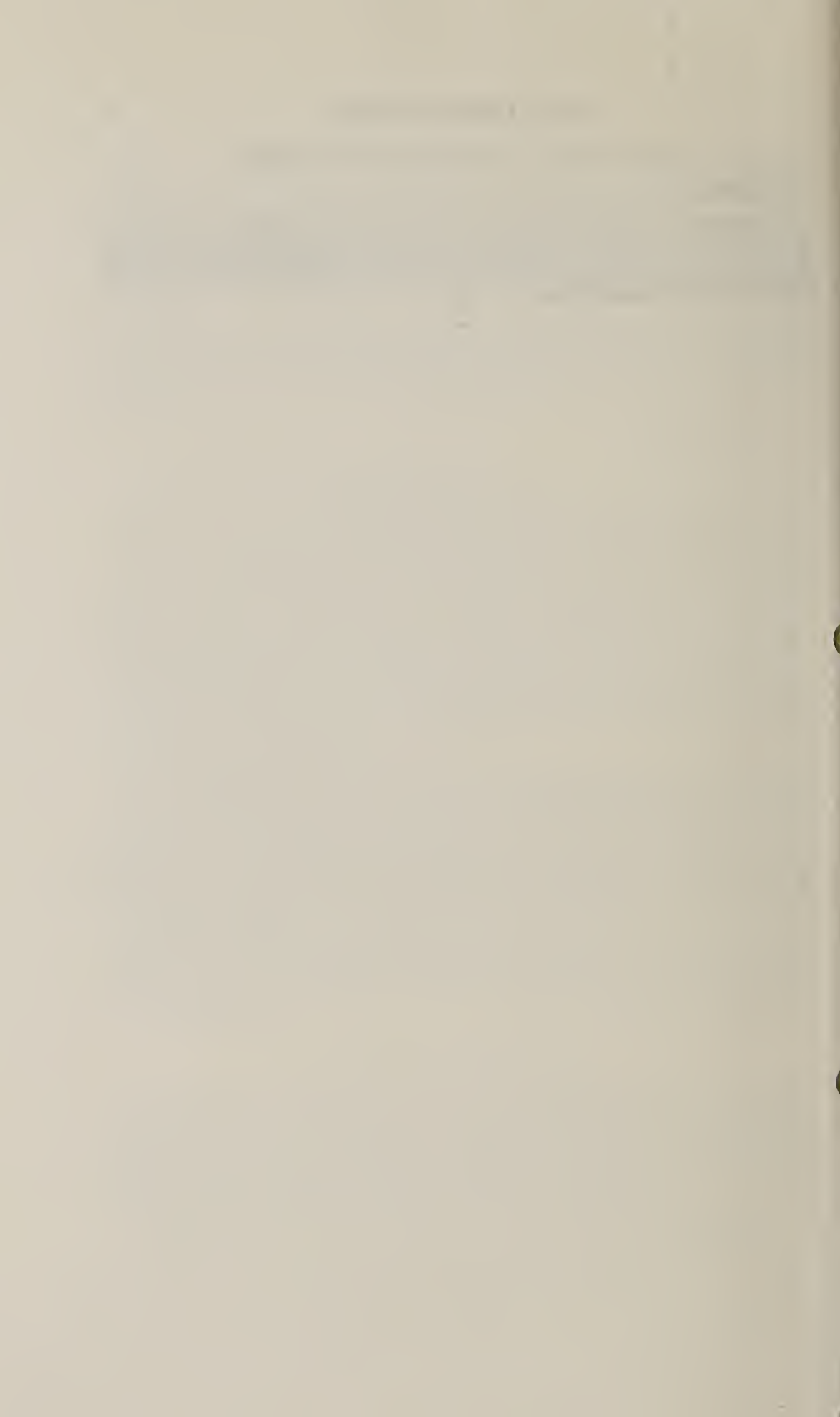
APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

SEC. 353. * * *

(c) * * *

In determining the past production of rice by producers on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1956 and subsequent crops, the acreage of rice on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm acreage allotment.





Calendar No. 216

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

[Report No. 214]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended by adding to subsection (c) there-
5 of the following new paragraph:

6 “In determining the past production of rice by producers
7 on a farm for the purpose of establishing farm acreage allot-
8 ments for the 1956 and subsequent crops, the acreage of rice
9 on the farm for any year for which farm acreage allotments
10 were in effect shall be divided among the producers thereon

1 in the proportion in which they contributed to the farm
 2 acreage allotment.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Calendar No. 216

84TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 4356

[Report No. 214]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history.

MARCH 22 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 18), 1955

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 26, 1955
For actions of April 25, 1955
84th-1st, No. 67

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appropriation bill its unfinished business. Senate committee reported measure for		
USDA study of tobacco quotas. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on food		
and clothing. Several Representatives criticized increased interest rate in disaster		
loans and decline in farm prices. Sen. Humphrey urged conservation acreage reserve.		
Sen. Humphrey urged land-reform support and referred to Ladejinsky.		

SENATE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1628, to authorize the Department, until June 1, 1958, to make available additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are destroyed or severely damaged by freeze, drought, or other natural cause (pp. 4240, 4242-3).
2. LIVESTOCK LOANS. Passed without amendment S. 1372, to extend for two additional years the authority of the Department to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen under the act of April 6, 1949 (pp. 4240-2).
3. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 1079, which, as amended, provides "That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell at not less than the appraised value, and under such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, lands in the national forests which are isolated parcels or narrow projecting strips, when he finds such lands suitable for private ownership and better adapted to commercial, agricultural, residential, or other private purposes than to national forest purposes" (pp. 4240, 4244-5).

4. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2839, providing for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to county committees (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 4356, to provide that joint acreage allotments of rice be divided on the basis of acreage planted by each participant instead of on the basis of each participant's share of the crop (p. 4241). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 4647, which would increase each 1955 State rice acreage allotment by 2%, provide each State with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, provide each county whose base acreage for 1955 exceeded by at least 2% its base acreage for 1950 with a 1955 rice allotment at least equal to its 1950 allotment, and increase each State reserve for new producers and new farms to a minimum of 500 acres (pp. 4241, 4243-4). As passed by the House, the bill would have increased rice allotments by 5%.

5. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 998, directing the Department to sell a tract of ARS land to Woodward, Okla., for 50% of its value (p. 4241).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights to certain former FHA land to the Vineland School District, Kern County, Calif. (S. Rept. 223) (p. 4215).

6. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 60, directing the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than July 1, 1955, to submit to Congress a report on the feasibility, cost, etc., of various types of burley tobacco controls (S. Rept. 224) (p. 4215).

7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1094, to remove the limitation on the amount of appropriations which may be used by Federal agencies for uniform allowances (S. Rept. 222) (p. 4215).

Agreed to, as reported, S. Res. 33, to direct the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies (p. 4232).

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1956, H. R. 5239, was made the unfinished business (p. 4239). Sen. Williams submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill (p. 4225).

9. REORGANIZATION; MANAGEMENT. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 1763, to continue the Hoover Commission from May 31 through June 30, 1955, for liquidation purposes (S. Rept. 217) (p. 4215).

Received the annual report of the Government Operations Committee on its investigations (S. Rept. 231) (p. 4216).

Both Houses received the Hoover Commission report on "food and clothing in the Government" (H. Doc. 146); to Government Operations Committees (pp. 4204, 4207). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff except for an emergency need. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.

10. SOIL CONSERVATION; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Bible, passed over H. R. 1573, to repeal the provision prohibiting ACP payments to persons who do not adhere to acreage allotments on basic crops. Sen. Johnson indicated that this bill will soon be brought up for separate consideration, and Sen. Holland said he had no objection to such procedure but did not believe the bill should be considered on the calendar. (pp. 4241, 4244.)

of supplementary advances on loans at the time the extended period expires.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the minority calendar committee if at the conclusion of the calendar call this bill be considered by the Senate.

Mr. HRUSKA. I have no objection to that.

Mr. PURTELL. I have no objection.

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not believe that there will be any objection to placing in the bill a time limitation of the kind the Senator from Nebraska has reference to.

Mr. HRUSKA. A 2-year limitation would be agreeable to us.

Mr. ELLENDER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana, that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. We have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 4647) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I believe this bill involves a new policy, and therefore I object to the bill being considered at this time. I believe it should be debated on the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Would it be agreeable to the Senator if I moved to take it up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar?

Mr. PURTELL. I would have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN OKLAHOMA TO THE CITY OF WOODWARD, OKLA.

The bill (S. 998) to authorize the conveyance of a certain tract of land in the State of Oklahoma to the city of Woodward, Okla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the city of Woodward, Okla., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following-described land situated in Woodward County, Okla.:

Beginning at a point 66.0 feet south and 283.0 feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range 21 west, Indian meridian, and running thence south 273.0 feet, thence west 150.0 feet, thence north 273.0 feet, thence east 150.0 feet to the point of beginning, all lying in the northwest quarter of section 35, township 23 north, range

21 west, Indian meridian, and including an area of 0.940 acre more or less.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be made subject to (a) the condition that the city of Woodward, Okla., pay into the Treasury of the United States, in return for the land conveyed, an amount equal to 50 percent of the fair market value of such land to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture after appraisal of such land, and (b) such other conditions, limitations, or reservations as the Secretary may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF RICE QUOTA MARKETING PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 2839) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICE ALLOTMENT HISTORY

The bill (H. R. 4356) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to rice allotment history was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 153) to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REPEAL OF SECTION 348 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1573) to repeal section 348 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was announced as next in order.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that after the call of the calendar, H. R. 1573 be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina and several other Senators are very much interested in this proposed legislation, but we are not in position to debate it today. I gave Senators assurance that if it were objected to today on the call of the calendar it would be taken up at an early date.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, if it is to be passed, it will have to be passed within the next few days in order to relieve the situation of the farmers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assure the Senator from South Carolina that I shall be glad to talk to him about a convenient date when the measure can be considered by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from Texas.

OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT TIN SMELTERS AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) providing for the continued operation of the Government tin smelters at Texas City, Tex., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that, pursuant to the provisions and authority of Public Law 125, 80th Congress, as amended, the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., shall be continued in operation until June 30, 1956, and so long thereafter as may be hereafter authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 2. The President is hereby requested to have conducted a study and investigation for the purpose of recommending the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States; and, in connection with such study and investigation, the Federal Facilities Corporation, or any other designee of the President, is requested to show the plant and facilities to any interested persons and to provide them with all necessary and appropriate information within the limits of security considerations upon which to base appraisals and to formulate proposals to the Government for the future operation of the smelter by the Government or under private lease or ownership arrangements.

SEC. 3. The President is requested to report to the Congress prior to March 31, 1956, the findings of this study and his recommendations with respect to the future operation of the tin smelter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a brief statement prepared by me concerning Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF TEXAS

I strongly urge passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution 26.

This resolution proposes to continue operation of the Government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until June 30, 1956, and thereafter as authorized by Congress.

The resolution also requests the executive branch to conduct a study in order to be prepared to present to the Congress recommendations regarding the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States—whether under Government ownership or private ownership.

Unless this resolution is enacted, operation of the tin smelter will end on June 30 of this year. This, I am convinced, would be contrary to our national interests.

The United States is in this position: It is the largest single consumer of tin in the world; it must depend on foreign sources for virtually its entire supply of tin.

There is only one tin smelter in the Western Hemisphere—that in Texas. There is only one principal source of tin ore in the Western Hemisphere—Bolivia.

These two facts are of great significance, taken in conjunction with each other.

For the sake of our national security; as an aid to maintaining the free economy of the nation of Bolivia; and to lessen the risk of our being subjected to price gouging by those controlling foreign tin supplies, continued operation of the North American tin smelter using South American tin ore is essential.

I urge that the Senate adopt the resolution approved by the Committees on Armed Services and Banking and Currency.

